FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1854. [NO. 1944.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Glen Anna Female Seminary.

MISS MARGARET G. NIXON, Principal.
MISS EMILY BRANSON, Assistant.

THE FIFTH SESSION will commence on Wednesday the 13th day of September.

This School, which has had increasing prosperity from its first opening, is situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Davidson county, six miles west of Normal College and twelve miles east of Lexington. Persons coming from the east leave the Fayetteville Plank Road at 6 miles from Glen Anna, at Hunt's Store, where further directions can be obtained.

Joseph Shelton, Esq. and his Lady have taken charge of the domestic department, and the Principal can assure parents at a distance that their children could not be placed in safer hands.

Terms: $45, one-half in advance, for a Session of 22 weeks. This pays for Tuition in the English branches, and for Board, &c., exclusive of lights. Music $20, with no extra charge for the instrument. French $5. For a Circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.

August 10, 1854. 22-3t

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.
MISS ANN MARGARET MCEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to Second Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-*tf

A Rare Chance for Capitalists.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his business, offers his place for sale, containing 162 Acres of land at Cypress Creek, Bladen County, one mile from South River, and twelve miles from Cape Fear. There is on the place a good Store house; a large and convenient Warehouse; a good Dwelling and all necessary out houses; a good Turpentine Still—20 Bbl. capacity, recently set on the most approved plan, all necessary fixtures and good sheds—all in order for running. The Rosin and Spirits can be got off at very little expense, less than hauling expenses from Fayetteville. There can be $10,000 to $12,000 worth of goods sold a year to good paying customers, and any quantity of Turpentine bought at reasonable prices. There are 40 acres of the farming land, a part of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The place is healthy, water good. I also offer a young team of fine Mules, Harness and Road Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon nearly new, with iron axles, and set on elliptic springs, made expressly for hauling goods and spirits turpentine. Also, a decent stock of Goods in store, embracing nearly every variety of goods. I would like to sell all together and give a bargain. Persons wishing to engage in the Mercantile and Distilling Business would do well to give me a call. If the Goods are not disposed of before, the stock on hand will be sold at public sale on the 1st October.

Any information will be given by addressing me at Cypress Creek Post Office, Bladen Co., N. C.

W. J. PARKER.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber will oblige by payment at the earliest convenience, as the business must be closed up. Longer indulgence will not be given to back standing notes and accounts.

Aug. 7, 1854 22*tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the estate of Angus Taylor, deceased, at August Term of Bladen County Court, hereby notifies those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday, the 24th inst., at the late residence of Angus Taylor, deceased, one pair of young mules, one horse, farming utensils, together with many other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Bonds and approved security will be required.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.

August 8, 1854. 22*3t

FOR SALE.

200 HEAD Beef Cattle, by the subscriber.
DUNCAN CROMARTIE.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Aug. 14. 24-*3t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Eastern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be had in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854 76-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1854.
Isham McDaniel vs. Gadie W. Braswell.
Attachment.—Duncan B. McCormac summoned as Garnishee.

WHEREAS, at this Term of the Court, judgment by default, nihil, is rendered against Gadie W. Braswell for the amount of the Plaintiff's debt; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Gadie W. Braswell, to appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final by default will be taken against, and the moneys in the hands of the said Duncan B. McCormac be condemned to the Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 5th Monday in May, A. D., 1854, and the 78th year of American Independence.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

22-*6w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1854.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—A meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held on Tuesday next to make arrangements for the County Fair in November. See advertisement.

We understand that the Hon. A. W. Venable will be in attendance at the Fair and deliver the Address.

STORE BREAKING.—The Stores on Hay Street occupied by Mr. Glover and Messrs. Hawley & Son were entered last night. Value of property taken not known.

COUNTERFEITS.—We understand that many counterfeit $10 Bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, heretofore often described, are now in circulation. The counterfeit is well executed; the bills made payable at Salisbury, Fayetteville or Wilmington.

GOOD CROPS.—We are rejoiced to learn from a gentleman of this place, whose business has required a thorough canvass of seventeen of the upper counties of the State, that there is every prospect of an unusually fine crop of corn. In some sections through which he passed about six weeks ago the crops were suffering from protracted drought, but on his return he found them greatly changed for the better.

A letter from Asheville, Buncombe County, says that there is no mistake about good crops in that section of North Carolina.

Our exchanges give melancholy accounts of the effects of drought in the Northern and Western States—the crops failing, the woods and soil on fire, streams dried up and cattle dying. The Connecticut river is so low as to be fordable, and at the fords on the Potomac passengers cross "dry shod."

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Star suggests to the Trustees, Faculty and friends of this institution the propriety of making it "a University in the fullest sense", by a re-organization of some Departments, by the establishment of a Medical Department, and by giving more prominent position to the Department of Law.

There is another improvement needed just now, we infer from an examination of the last Catalogue. There were in attendance, we think, nearly three hundred students, not more than half of whom found accommodation in the University Buildings.

DEMOCRACY AT THE NORTH.—The Union day after day is full of abuse of Northern Whigs for their opposition to the Nebraska Bill. It has nothing to say of its own party which generally opposes the bill with vehemence or dodges it and expresses no opinion upon the matter. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania dodged it and expressed no opinion upon the matter. The Central Committee issued an address bidding for free-soil votes and announcing that the Bill was no issue between parties. The Democratic candidate for Governor rides both sides of the sapling and is claimed as an earnest advocate and as a bitter opponent of the measure. Says the Harrisburg Keystone, a leading Locofoco paper:

"We know that Gov. Bigler has said to Democrats of the highest character for truth and veracity in Harrisburg that he approves of the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill."

On the other hand the Montrose Democrat whose editor was speaker of the late Locofoco House of Representatives in Pennsylvania, says that he thus declared himself to members of the Convention which nominated him:

"Gentlemen, if the Convention pass such resolutions [in favor of the Nebraska bill] it must nominate another candidate, for I will not endorse and run upon such a platform."

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.—The Whigs of California are all right upon the slavery question. The substance of the resolution on the Nebraska Bill is:

"That each Territory has a right to govern itself; and when the population entitle them to frame a State constitution, they have a right to suit themselves independent of any other power."

The Democrats are divided on this and other issues, and a Whig triumph is expected.

Two "Know Nothing" clerks have been removed by the General Post Office Department, and more removals are threatened.

So far as his business is concerned, the Postmaster General seems to be greatest of the "Know Nothings." Can't he be removed?

MR. JORDAN.—The Democratic Pioneer "has undoubted authority for saying that Mr. John Parker Jordan has been heard to declare his irreconilable hostility to Mr. Badger," (unfortunate Mr. Badger,) and calls upon the said J. P. to come out and "clear himself and the Democracy who elected him, from this foul charge of duplicity"; *i. e.* that he had pledged himself to vote for Mr. Badger for Senator.

Poor Jordan has gotten himself into trouble by indiscreet remarks to Democrats and indiscreet pledges to Whigs. Between the two his road will be a hard one to travel.

It is stated by some of the Washington letter-writers that Hon. Abram Rencher of this State is lying dangerously ill at Brown's Hotel, Washington.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—This road is completed to Concord and it is stated that freight and passenger trains will be running between Concord and Charlotte in October.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26, 1854.

Who that has visited Saratoga within the last ten years, has not seen and admired the handsome house and grounds just East of Congress Spring, owned by the proprietor of the Spring? And who has not heard that a net income of $15,000 to $20,000 a year has been realized for many years from the mere sale of the bottled water, which is carried to almost all parts of the world? And who has not said to himself, what a fortunate man, thus to attain great wealth by the mere possession of a Spring? But how true is it, that

"If every man's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who claim our envy now."

A little of the personal history of this *fortunate* family will show that they are not an exception to the general rule that the good and ill of this life are more equally distributed than some complaining mortals are willing to admit to themselves. The bitter and sweet go together. Mr. Clark, the late proprietor of this productive property, died a few years ago after years of confinement to his bed, and excruciating agony, caused by rheumatism. Two weeks ago one of his sons, quite a young man, died of the effects of "fast living." He kept 40 horses, so it is said, for mere pleasure. He drank to excess, for pleasure. He died a sot. The day after his death, his favorite horse died; and the day after that his barn (as they call a stable here) was consumed by fire. In one end of this barn he is said to have had a room splendidly furnished, for the entertainment of his friends. He has left a brother, who, I understand, is following the same course of life as that which has resulted in the premature end of this child of good fortune, as he would have been called by one who only knew of the good luck, and saw not how it was misused. Now what father or mother among my poor readers, would exchange the toil and sweat which they or their children endure for an honest living, for the *good luck*, the ample fortune, the exemption from labor, of this family? In this country, (it may be so in others too,) fortune is so evanescent,—that which is rapidly accumulated by the fathers is so apt to be as rapidly squandered by the sons, that one ought not to desire to leave a great inheritance for his children. The really useful men of the country are those who have to make their own way in life, to carve out their own fortune and fame. This may be unpalatable doctrine to such of my young readers as may happen to have rich fathers, but it is true nevertheless.

Union Hall, the comfortable Hotel at which I always stop when I come here, is not *the* fashionable house, but is mostly frequented by plain and respectable people who go more for the substance than for show. Yet this season there has been a good deal of fashion among its crowded rooms. It may be of interest to some of my lady readers to hear, that a somewhat elderly gentleman and his young wife have just left here for no other known reason than that the lady's stock of dresses had given out. She brought *nine* trunks with her, with an avowed determination to stay as long as her wardrobe would hold out at the rate of two or three dresses per day, never wearing any dress more than once! Her husband is said to have boasted that his wife should be the best dressed lady in the house. What a prospect for the education of their children, if unfortunately they should have any!

If I had skill in such matters I would describe some of the extremes of fashion which I see here among both ladies and gentlemen, and which strike a plain North Carolinian as so exceedingly ridiculous. From one set of dancers last evening (they dance every evening, from 9 till 11, to the music of an excellent band of eight performers hired for the season by this house alone,)—from one set, it was agreed by a party of lookers-on, that a respectable menagerie might be formed. There was a he-bear, with his face covered with black hair about six inches long; a monkey, going through all the gyrations of that interesting animal, quite as hairy about the face as the monkey, and not a whit less satisfied with his own performances; and several calves, of various breeds.

But with all this, there are among the 500 or 600 people now in the house, many most excellent and agreeable people. My frequent visits here have secured me the acquaintance of many of them, who, like myself, come year after year for health and recreation. We discuss politics, as a matter of course; and I can say with truth, that I have not heard the first word spoken in praise of the present Administration. Pierce will go out of office with an entire reversal of that great popularity with which he entered upon office. This is partly owing to the Nebraska bill, partly to disappointed aspirations for office among his partizans, and partly to his facility in *promising*, and failing to perform, of which many instances have become notorious.

The Nebraska bill is exceedingly odious among all parties at the North. Scarcely a man who voted for it will ever get back to Congress. A gentleman of great distinction from one of the New England States, formerly a leading member of Congress, said to me, "If Senator Badger had only spoken and voted against the bill, he would have been the next President of the United States." And another gentleman from the city of New York says that Mr. Bell of Tennessee will be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency. These things give one an idea of the influences which are brought to bear at Washington on Congressmen. No prospect of personal preferment could swerve Mr. Badger from his principles and his duty to his constituents. Mr. Bell pursued a different course, and is to be honored with the nomination for President. His support, of course, must come from the North.

In this great State the democracy is hopelessly divided, and the success of the Whigs in the November election is conceded on all hands. What new phase may be presented in the course of the next two years, nobody can tell. New York politics are proverbially variable and uncertain.

There was a terrible fire in Troy, about 30 miles from this, yesterday afternoon. A strong wind, and the dry condition of every thing, made it irresistible for 8 or 10 hours, during which about 200 houses were burnt, with a loss of probably a million of dollars. A young lady at this house was sitting in cheerful conversation with friends when a despatch was handed to her, stating that her father's house was in flames, and the family desired her to return home immediately. Within an hour or two she was going as fast as steam could carry her to the ruins of home.

The drought still continues. A little shower came down suddenly this morning, and led to hopes of plenty of rain; but it soon cleared up.

The troubles in the money market in N. York also still continue and grow worse and worse, though I see that the city is rapidly filling with strangers, and business is reviving. The effects of years of reckless speculation, of extravagance, and of over-trading, are not to be fully developed in a day or a month.

CHOLERA.—The whole number of deaths in New York for the week past has been 765—a large decrease. Of these 131 were by cholera—also a large decrease.

Deaths in Boston 135—26 by cholera.

YELLOW FEVER.—Savannah is said to be suffering terribly from the yellow fever, which is exceedingly violent and confined to no section of the City. People are rapidly leaving the City.

STORM.—A terrific tornado destroyed much property in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday last. Many buildings were unroofed and blown down. The Fourth Presbyterian Church was destroyed whilst its congregation were at worship, and twenty-five persons are reported killed and many crippled or otherwise injured. The loss of property is estimated at $200,000.

From the New Madrid (Mo.) Times.

A MISSOURI WEDDING.

In a particular vicinity of Missouri, a marriage was agreed upon, between the favored son of a farmer of no inconsiderable influence, and the belle of all the country round. Of course, the *elite* of the neighborhood were in attendance. Everything was there, and everything was in apt readiness.

"The Royal Tiger was present thar,
The Monkey and the Polar Bar."

But that dignitary, to whom it was designed to assign the honor of master of the marriage ceremony, had not yet arrived; but just then some one spoke and said—

"Thar comes Squar Ben Buncum."

Quick the lights were trimmed and everything put in place. As usual, anxiety, agitation, and joy, were depicted on every face, and Mr. Tom Wisdom, the honorable host, walked out to meet the anxious "Squar," to welcome him in, to inquire for his health, the news, &c.

The Squar was a good humored gentleman, but he was chiefly celebrated for his talents, astuteness, learning, &c., in his populous township.

"Well," said the host, "Ben you have been elected, but you had a close time of it; my vote alone saved you. You beat him one vote only."

"That is all, Tom," replied Squar Ben; "but the next election I'll lick him. There's no use in talking, Mr. Wisdom, without using corn f-r-e-e-l-y, and a little sly scandal and lying—that's all the chance."

"Ah well, that's all over, and you are the magistrate, Squar Ben, so come and lets go in and see what the young folks wish. Indeed, Squar Ben, are you aware that you are expected to say the ceremony?"

Benjamin Buncum now began to see the awful responsibility of his office, and to "tremble from centre to circumference," for he had never officiated in that interesting capacity. They had not even done him the justice to inform him of the part he was expected to perform, or he could have prepared. He had made no preparation—had no form—nor could any book be found, high or low, having the marriage ceremony. Hence, to take it "off hand" was the only chance. An unfortunate and excruciating test for the newly-elected "Squar."

The company was now arranged into a crescent. The Squar was at his place, and in come the parties—principals and seconds—the gallants each bearing a candle, which evinced the extent and luxuriant range in that neighborhood. With much assurance and dignity, the Squar looked around, and whole ages of learning seemed rushing through his mind. He thought of everything he had dreamed, but all in vain. There was a suppressed titter all over the house. This admonished him he must say something, and, in an agony of desperation, he began—

"The State of Missouri, ——— county, I command you to ——"

This did not suit. Confusion and whispering perplexed him the more.

"Give him a chance—give the Squar a chance," said a strong voice from the door. The "Squar" made another effort—

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri—"

The "Squar" was again admonished, by tittering, that he must proceed with something. In agonizing desperation he bagan—

"When in the course of human events it becomes—"

Here he was touched by Wisdom. After a pause he began again—

"Our Father who art in heaven—"

"He's repeating the lords prayer," says one. The "Squar" raised his hopeless vision to the ceiling for a short time and began anew—

"Know all men by these presents—"

Here he was interrupted by a general noise, and a voice from the crowd, "he is writing a deed." Again he essayed—

"Witness my hand and seal, this the—"

"Has concluded it—he will certainly go on with the ceremony," said several voices.

"In the name of God, amen," he again began. Laughter from every direction—some swearing.

"He is making his will," said one. "I thought he would not live long—he looks prodigiously sad." The next essay of the noble and learned "Squar" was—

"Oh, yes! oh, yes! come into court and"

"Are we to have court to night?" ejaculated some one.

"Oh, yes! come into court!" replied another, from the door. The laughter was general.

It may be supposed the bride and her partner were somewhat *hors du combat*, especially the former, but water and suitable aromatics were near; and Squar Buncum was her friend, and near by—he was an untiring man; and, after casting his eyes around the room, he determined to try again.

"To the Constable or any other lawful officer, Greeting."

"Let's go. He's going to have us all arrested," said several. Here a gleam of light flashed over the Squar's bewildered and forlorn countenance. He ordered the parties positively to hold up their right hands, and in a solemn voice he said:

"You and each of you, do solemnly and truly swear, in the presence of the present company, and the President of the United States, and in the name of the Constitution of the United States of America, that you will perform faithfully, and as often as you and each of you may wish, all and singular, the duties and functions of husband and wife, as the case may be, to the best of your skill and ability, so help you God. *Amen!*"

"Good as old Rye! Old Kentucky forever!" exclaimed the grateful Mr. Tom Wisdom. "Come, gentlemen," said he, "we will drink with Squar Ben Buncum."

"Agreed!" shouted the enthusiastic and happy crowd:

"We'll dance all night till broad day light,
And go home with the gals in the morning."

MOBBING AN ABOLITIONIST.—A man from Ohio who was peddling patent plows in Missouri was caught preaching abolitionism at Cynthiana and pelted by the citizens with eggs which from age had lost their usefulness. He was taken up and put in jail, but even there was not safe from the vengeance of the citizens, some of whom obtained access to him and rubbed him down with lunar caustic.

NEW POST OFFICE.—"Mark's Creek," Richmond County,—J. W. Freeman, Post Master.

"Give your children fortune without education, and at least one-half of the number will go down to the tomb of oblivion, perhaps to ruin. Give them an education, and they will be a fortune to themselves and their country. It is an inheritance worth more than gold, for it buys true honor. They can never spend nor lose it; and through life it ever proves a friend, in death a consolation."

"*Cure for Stammering.*—Read aloud with the teeth closed. This should be practiced for two hours a-day for three or four months. The recommender of this simple remedy says; 'I can speak with certainty of its utility.'"

Printers' accounts are said to be like faith—"The substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen."

MARRIED,

In this Town, at the Catholic Church, on Sunday the 27th inst., by Rev. Thos. Murphy, Mr. THOMAS O'BRIEN to Miss CATHARINE MONAGHAN.

DIED,

Near C. F. College, on the 17th inst., MARY BLAKE, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ingram, aged 9 months.

In Robeson County, on the 24th inst., in the 53d year of her age, Mrs. FLORAH BAXTER, wife of Mr. Malcom Baxter and daughter of the late Randal Currie, Esq. She was twice married, first to the late Neill B. Johnson, Esq., and subsequently to Mr. Baxter. She leaves a disconsolate husband and several afflicted children to mourn their loss; but they would not sorrow as those who have no hope, for they have reason to believe that her departed spirit rests in peace above.

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 21st of August, ROBERT HENRY, infant son of George W. and Mary Middleton, aged 2 months and 16 days.

Thus has the relentless hand of death, with an unerring aim, cut asunder the tender plant in the very bud of its existence. But He who knoweth how to temper the winds to the shorn lambs, hath also made special provision for little children, saying, that "their Angels do always behold the face of my father in heaven." And thus it is, that the tender bud is borne away, to bloom more vigorously in the kingdom of heaven. And surviving parents may rest assured upon the firm promises of Him who made it a point to bless little children, that all is well, and although it shall not return to them, they shall go to it.—COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Frank & Jerry Line.] Aug. 26, Str Evergreen, with boat North State in tow, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, Ramsey & Bro, G W I Goldston & Co, J S & A G Amey, A McAlister, E A Vogler & Co, B A Howell & Co, J Smith, J C Blocker, J H Hall, F D Breece, J O Boon & Co, A J O'Hanlon, Jones & Lett, C D Nixon, McDonald & McMaster, D & W McLaurin, A Johnson & Co, W Draughon, J A Smith, E B Lisles, J G & T B Lash, F & H Fries, G W Lawrence & Co, Rockfish Manf Co, Boner & Crist, G & Barnum, W F & E F Moore, R Mitchell, S J Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, E W Willkings, S Hare, J T Gilmore.

[Orrell's Line.] Aug. 28, Str Sun, with goods for W Draughon, R M Orrell, A Johnson & Co, Jones & Lett, Pearce & Ferguson, C D Nixon, J H & J Martine.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 31.—Str. Flora McDonald, with freight for Benham & Haugh, R W Glenn, S Pery, D W Smith, H Wright, M A Baker, C G Yates, Hon B Craig, M N Leary, Rev C F Deems, H L Myrover & Co, C W Andrews, J Worth, W F & E F Moore, Geo W Williams & Co, Cane Creek Co, J Godwin, C T Haigh & Son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26.—Schrs. Alba from New York, J H Holmes from Philadelphia. 27.—Schr. Lizzie Russell from Baltimore. 29.—Schr. H. Hallock from New York.

4,500 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the above named quantity of Land, lying in the County of Bladen on the Cape Fear River, being the estate of the late James Smith, Esq., dec'd. These lands are now divided into three separate and distinct plantations, each supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings, situated in the pine woods, convenient to the plantations, and are perfectly healthy; they embrace large and valuable plantations of River land and reclaimed Swamp, together with large bodies of Turpentine lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one, to three, or more, as may suit best. Either of the subscribers will exhibit the land, at any time, to persons wishing to examine them. Any further information may be obtained by addressing either one of the subscribers at Deseret P. O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in these lands.

JOHN SMITH,
A. K. CROSLAND,
THOS. SMITH.

Aug. 18, 1854. 24-*tf

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The true principles of our government, in my humble judgment, are not well understood by many of the people. Hence the errors into which they have fallen in relation to Constitution-making and amending that instrument.

The Bill of Rights declares 'That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.' This fixes the sovereignty in the people, or rather is an axiom which no one will dispute.

By virtue of that sovereignty 'the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, chosen and assembled in Congress for the express purpose of framing a Constitution under the authority of the people, most conducive to their happiness and prosperity, do declare that a government for this State shall be established in manner and form following, to-wit:'

Such is the preamble to the first Constitution. That Constitution ordained a General Assembly under it, with limited powers and for the purpose of regulating the 'internal government of the State.' The people had clothed the Convention with absolute authority, and that authority was reserved to the people and never given to the General Assembly. The Convention adjourned without prescribing a mode for calling future Conventions, contenting itself with the simple 'Declaration of Rights' as altogether sufficient.

From 1776 to 1835, a period of nearly sixty years, the State government moved on, under the old Constitution, and no one ever dreamed of the Legislature (the creature of the Constitution and a subordinate body,) meddling with the organic law. Our fathers understood that it belonged to the people and ought to belong to them exclusively, and ought never to be touched except 'for the express purpose and no other of altering it,' and that too in the legitimate way, by Convention. For a long time before 1835 the inequality of representation by counties, in the General Assembly, was so glaringly unjust, that the people of the West remonstrated and petitioned the Legislature, to do what? To call a Convention or amend the Constitution by Legislative enactment? No! they knew the General Assembly had no such power, and, I imagine that, at that day, they would have been very unwilling to concede it to them in any shape.

They merely asked the General Assembly to compel the Sheriffs of the various counties to open polls and ascertain the public will as to calling a Convention. This simple and unquestionable right was denied for many years, because an ill-founded jealousy had arisen between the East and West. It is difficult to determine why this sectional difference existed, unless it was, that Tom, Dick or Harry wanted to be Senator, Governor, Judge or General;—(precisely the difference between the self-constituted leaders of the two parties now.)

The East (having a majority of the counties,) finally undertook to do what they had no right to do—to propose a few amendments to the Constitution, and ask their brethren of the West to meet them in Convention and they would graciously redress their grievances,—the West having a majority of the voters but a minority of the representatives. The West, under this legislative fiat, suffered themselves at an unwary moment to be decoyed into what was, by a gross misnomer, called a limited Convention. It was no Convention, because the people were not there, through their representatives, properly, equally, and freely chosen, in their sovereign capacity.

If it was a Convention, it was the presence of the people in Congress assembled, and could not be limited. In any and every view of the matter, the action of that convocation was nothing more than an echo of Legislative dictation, unauthorised by the great and true principles of a republican democracy.

I would, with all deference, inquire where that assemblage got the power to put a gag in the mouths of freemen, and virtually say to them 'you shall have no more Conventions.'

The General Assembly not only does not embody the sovereignty of the people, but it is an inferior council, got together under sectional, local and party influences of all sorts, and was not intended by the Convention at Halifax in 1776 and is not now rightfully clothed with the custody of the Great Charter of the Liberty of North Carolina. Whenever the people surrender this invaluable right, they will give up the chief corner-stone of their Government.

I will not say that the Constitution is perfect and does not need amendment. It is to the Legislative mode of amendment that I do most strenuously object. Agitation on the subject of Constitutional reform will never cease, if the principle be once adopted. It is therefore the policy of wise men to pursue such a course as will establish the government upon a permanent footing.

This can be done by the very same vote that is necessary to pass a legislative amendment. It is the most expeditious, cheapest, and the only true popular method.

To secure the rights of persons as well as property is the object of every good government.—Whether land, slaves, money, or any other species of property, should be represented, either individually or collectively, is an important question. That men should vote without a property qualification, and be excluded from office because they have not a property qualification, is founded neither upon principle nor good sense.

The election of officers, whether executive, judicial or ministerial, by the people, instead of the General Assembly, has been proposed, with other changes.

These things, Messrs. Editors, are not new to some of your readers, but it is probable that some of them have not viewed the subject in all its bearings.

I hope that the next Legislature will lay aside all sectional prejudices, and reflect seriously before they set up a most hazardous precedent.

WELDON.

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

From the N. Y. Express

We have recently met, quite frequently, in our newspaper wanderings here and there, a suggestion, evidently put forth in good faith, that a block for the Washington Monument would be contributed by such and such persons, provided the name of some little great man—an especial favorite of the patriotic contributors—were permitted to be engraved upon it. We like the idea. It is evidently utilitarian. It is turning patriotism to some practical account. We trust the monument committee will think well of the suggestion, and, while they are about it, endeavor to push it on to its ultimate development.

If John Jones can have his name on the Washington Monument, John Smith, on the score of equal and exact justice to all men," is entitled to have his there, too. Let us have no exclusiveness in this matter. If one man is willing to pay for the honor of having his name so perpetuated, other men less solicitous for fame and posterity than for present profit will doubtless come down handsomely for the privilege of adding a word or two, by way of advertising their business. It strikes us this would be a capital expedient for raising the wind. It would pay.

If the managers have the wisdom now to act on the hints we throw out, (and for which we charge them nothing,) then there really will be some probability that the eyes of this generation will behold the completion of the structure. It will be an ennobling spectacle too,—a glorious illustration of the practical spirit of the age,—to see towering heaven-ward, far up on the obelisk, above the unpretending name of George Washington, the announcement that "Mr Simon Simpkins begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a new oyster cellar in Pennsylvania avenue," or "Andrew Jackson Lafayette Harrison has commenced the green grocery business in Paradise Place," or that "Dorothea Dumps, spinster, at No. 10 Peverty Corner, takes in washing and ironing, and goes to days' work." Brandreth's Pills, and Lyon's Vermifuge, of course, would loom up largely—as would the patent medicines of every quack doctor in the land. Why not?

Good intentions, however,—we may be answered—should begin at home. While volunteering these suggestions for the Washington Monument Association, it may be asked (sure enough!) why we have not converted the tomb stones in Greenwood Cemetery to advertising purposes? Why should so much good white marble be permitted to stand idle, there? There are monuments in that region that ought to bring as fair a price as the Washington concern. Do, therefore, gentlemen of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, give some proof that you at least are not behind the time. This age, we have said, is a practical one. It operates in flesh and blood not in bone dust. We have some drugs and medicines we should like to pay you well for permitting us to advertise on that nice looking monument there. It is "sacred to the memory of" somebody, to be sure, but things that are sacred, in these hard times, don't pay. Our neighbor here has a lot of improved Shanghai chickens the public might want to buy, if that head board, over there, were allowed to give notice of the fact. That beautiful little square that is fenced in would make an excellent place to sell cows and calves, and the sarcophagus over yonder would be a cool place to sell root beer and soda water in these warm days. It is a pity that so many capital opportunities for profitable investment should be neglected at a season when money is worth from 12 to 18 per cent a month.

It is rumored, we may add, in conclusion, that an association is shortly to go into operation, in this city, for the express purpose of constructing a "monument" to the "Father of his Country" on the plan we have hinted at. Every stone in it is to be let out, cheap for cash, at so much per square—just as the advertising is done in the newspapers, the panels of the railroad cars, etc., etc.

Among the schemes for promoting the good of the country generally, and the interests of the people severally, the "stump" discloses many that show a little skill in statesmanship, and others that are ludicrous. Solicitude to obtain the "most sweet voices" of the electors leads unfledged representatives into ultraisms in profession that would puzzle them amazingly in the attempted performance.

A candidate in the Southwest, a mad wag, doubtless, is thus original in his suggestions of good measures:

"In the first place, the money that is lying idle in the Treasury I think ought to be disposed of, and I would suggest the plan of lending it in amounts directly to the people at five or six per cent. per annum, so as to let every man have a share, or so much as he could give security for. By this means we can have our country improved, and settled up in such a manner, that we can build railroads, turnpikes, and canals, as we wish, on our own hook.

"Secondly, believing that the elections demoralize a community, and being opposed to taxes in any shape, I would propose to do away with elections entirely, and then organize the draft system, and have all officers drafted. By this means every man would have a chance to show his patriotism, and be of service to his country. These are but two points of my grand scheme to purify things, or, as my friend Bob Wilson would say, 'grand and splendid ideas.'

"Feeling that the United States is nearly broken since the death of Calhoun, the greatest of the great—also Clay and Webster—I believe that some such spirits can only be produced by the draft system that I propose. And if a good big majority of the voters of Bexar county think so, let them vote for me; if not, vote against me; for it would not discommode me much either way, as I always have an anchor to windward. I have written to Mr. Pierce to take the contract for taking Cuba, if he wishes to farm out that job, or raise some rangers to be stationed in Boston, to carry out the laws of Uncle Sam. In this last case I would be contractor, and Big Foot captain. I come out this early so that no one can claim my ideas.

"Faith.—I envy no quality of mind or intellect in others, (said Sir Humphrey Davy,) not genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions, palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blessed, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation."

Fecundity.—The Dayton *Gazette* gives an account of a German woman living in that county, who had six children at one birth. The children are now six months old, all alive, and were in Dayton with their mother on Tuesday. They were in a wagon with her, snugly propped up in a wine basket. They are all boys and small for their age.

RESULTS AND OBJECTS OF THE WAR

Lord Clarendon, of the English Ministry, in a debate in Parliament lately, said:

The allied armies are therefore now ready, and have perhaps already commenced those more important operations to which my noble friend has alluded. Then, on the Baltic, we have certainly two of the finest and most powerful fleets that ever left the shores of any country. Certainly great success is not to be attained against a Power that obstinately refuses battle, and shuts up his fleets within granite walls; yet those ships are blockaded and useless; and surely when we consider what the amount of our trade is, and how much we depend upon it for our revenue, and retaining our position as a first-rate Power among the nations, I say it is not an unimportant thing that in this great war with a maritime Power our ships are permitted to ride on every sea throughout the world unmolested and free from danger.

While the Russian ships are so blockaded our trade flourishes, and I may say that, in consequence of their ships being blockaded, we may consider the trade of Russia as nearly extinct. My lords, I am not able to quote prices, as my noble friend has done, or say on what terms Russian productions can be brought to this country; but this I know, that none of them come from the Russian ports in the Baltic, though some of them may come from the Black Sea. But when we consider the great expense of carrying Russian products overland—that, for example, as I am informed, Russian tallow, brought from Memel, has increased from £10 to £20 a ton—it cannot be thought that much business will be carried on at that price. We must consider, too, that the trade with Russia is usually conducted with the English capital; that English capital has been indispensible for their production and for bringing them to market, and that that has entirely ceased; and that all the industry of the country has, to a great extent, been paralyzed, while the want of markets has deprived the Russian proprietor of all that he had to depend on to meet the expenses to which he is subject.

Now, I know these are not very heroic results, but I feel sure they will do what my noble friend thinks so desirable, they will create more pressure on all classes in Russia, and will exercise an effect on public opinion, which I agree with him does exist far greater even than if Sebastopol or Helsingfors had fallen, and our national vanity and ambition been thereby gratified. We know that, in order to maintain this war over the immense territories that Russia occupies, she has been compelled to increase her vast armies on the Baltic, in Livonia, Finland, Poland, the Danube, Circassia, and the Crimea, and that the number of conscripts which have been taken to supply these troops has been enormously increased. I know not the number, but we have seen the ukases that have been issued from time to time calling for two, three, five, and in Poland even seven per cent. of the population to be taken from the landed proprietors; and when you remember that the value of every serf to his proprietor is not less than £60, your lordships will have some notion of the extent of this direct tax, taken not from his revenue, but from his capital; and whether this will not be a heavy pressure not only on those classes who are favorable, but on those who are unfavorable to the war, whose fanaticism has not been roused by appeals on behalf of their religion, and who have refused to believe their religion was in danger simply because an imperial ukase has said that it was so. Your lordships will bear in mind that, with the privity of the Greek Government, an insurrection was got up which threatened to spread through some of the most important provinces of Turkey, and that this insurrection, which was raised at the instigation of Russia, might have promoted a great and most formidable diversion in favor of that Power. This, however, has been put down by the energy and determination of the English and French Governments; the insurgents have returned to Greece and put down their arms; peace has been restored, and I believe there are better prospects of improvement in that misgoverned country than has existed in the last twenty years.

My lords, during this time the good understanding and friendly feeling that existed between the allied armies and fleets have only served to cement more closely those cordial relations which I am happy to say exist between the two countries. The notion on which the Emperor of Russia unfortunately relied last year, that the people of this country were enervated by peace, and would not think of going to war, and that our alliance with France would be a mere rope of sand, has been as thoroughly and practically dissipated as the *prestige* of Russia being an overwhelming military power and of surpassing diplomatic skill has been completely dispelled. These are neither trifling nor unimportant results to arrive at within a period of four or five months.

I have often said, my lords, that it would be useless to attempt to say what would be the conditions on which we may make peace, but we are of opinion that the object of the war is to attain a just and honorable, and, as far as human foresight can procure it, a lasting peace; and we believe that no peace whatever can be just or honorable, or likely to be lasting, that does not secure the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire; that does not make the Ottoman empire a part of the general system of European policy; that does not protect the Ottoman empire from menace and secure it from danger. I say, without this peace would not be just, or honorable, or lasting; and, in order to get these objects, we desire the co-operation of other Governments, but we are not depending on them. France and England will not relax in their efforts. They rely on their own resources, on the justice of their cause, and on the support which they receive at home; and, though we are ready to negotiate for peace, we are determined never to do so till we get evidences of *bona fide* intentions and willingness to accept those conditions which we feel to be just, and which the whole of Europe is entitled to obtain at our hands.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst., says, there has not been a night within the last week when the dagger has not drank the blood of its victim. The police office for several nights past, has been the receptacle of bleeding men who have had the knife put to them. The dens of iniquity in the city—bad enough under ordinary circumstances—have recently been stirred up by the worst passions, and the streets every night are infested with bands of reckless men in pursuit of difficulties, armed to the teeth and eager for an affray.

The Chicago *Press* estimates that in three-fourths of Illinois, nearly all of Missouri, a large portion of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee the Corn crop for the present season will be below the half of an average yield. In those States according to the census returns of 1850, 316,853,393 bushels of corn were produced. Estimating half a crop for the present season, and it is more likely to fall below than go above it, the *Press* thinks, the failure in round numbers in these half dozen States will reach the large amount of 158,426,696 bushels.

Craft must have clothes, but truth loves to go naked.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—We have recently come into possession of facts in regard to a very peculiar Real Estate transaction in this city, the details of which are interesting as illustrative of character, as well as of the method of doing business which is considered sharp by a certain class of business men.

Some time since, a gentleman, whom we will call Mr. A., purchased a piece of ground in Murray street, on which was an old building, which he proceeded to tear down, intending to erect in its place a building more suitable for the transaction of his business. About the same time, another gentleman, whom we shall call Mr. B., purchased the adjoining lot, and proceeded in the same manner to take down the old building standing upon it, so that the work of demolition proceeded upon both at the same time. After this had been concluded, Mr. A., being ready to build himself, and supposing, quite naturally, that his neighbor would prefer building at the same time, paid him a visit in relation to the matter, when he was horribly informed by Mr. B. that he should rebuild when he pleased." Of course, as Mr. A. could not gainsay his right in this respect, the only method left for him was to go on by himself. This he accordingly did, and had progressed so far as to have his building "covered in," when he was surprised one day by a visit from his irate neighbor. "Sir," says Mr. B., "you are an *inch* on my ground!" Mr. A. rejoined that he thought it must be a mistake.—"No, sir, it is *no* mistake—you are an inch on my ground." "Well," returned Mr. A., "all I can say is, if it is so, I am very sorry, and it is altogether unintentional, but I am willing to pay you whatever you say the land is worth." "I want no pay, sir," answered Mr. B., "I want my land!" "Sir," says Mr. A., "I see it is hopeless to try to compromise this matter with you, but I will give you *double* whatever you say the land is worth rather than take down my wall." "I want no money—I want my land," persisted the stubborn Mr. B. Argument and entreaty were alike unavailing, and Mr. A. accordingly proceeded to take down and rebuild his wall. He was permitted to finish his building now without further interruption.

Shortly afterward Mr. B. concluded to build on his lot, and masons and carpenters were set at work to accomplish the object. The work progressed finely,—story after story went up as if by magic, and our friend Mr. B. watched the operations day by day with increasing interest, in confident anticipation of being able to occupy the premises by a certain period. At length the building was entirely finished, from foundation to capestone—the workmen had departed with their tools—the rubbish had been cleaned away—and Mr. B. was complacently congratulating himself on its successful accomplishment, when he was astonished by a visit from his neighbor, Mr. A. "Sir," said he, "I am sorry to inform you that you are *an inch on my ground!*" "Pooh! nonsense!" returned Mr. B. "Its no nonsense at all," said Mr. A.; "I tell you you are an inch on my ground." "Why how can that be," blustered Mr. B., "When I have only built up to your wall?" "Ah, that's it!" in the dryest possible manner, answered Mr. A. Our friend Mr. B. was somewhat dumbfounded. "Send for a surveyor, Sir," at length he exploded, "and we'll see about this." The surveyor was accordingly sent for, who, after a careful measurement of the respective premises, reported to the crest-fallen Mr. B. that it was indeed true—he was occupying an inch more land than he was entitled to. A proposition to *buy* that inch—coming it must be confessed, with a bad grace from him—was now advanced by Mr. B. "No, Sir," returned Mr. A., "I shall not sell; you cannot offer me money enough to buy that inch of land. Take down your wall, Sir—down with it, to the foundations; 'I want my land!'" Mr. B. came to the conclusion that the game was decidedly against him, and yielded with the best grace he could. The wall was taken down and re-erected; and so careful was our very particular friend this time not to trespass, that he built an inch short of where he had a right to go. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain to the reader that Mr. A. had done the same thing in the first instance.—*N. Y. Times.*

New Cause for Divorce.—The inability to make bread has been declared sufficient ground for divorce, by the Jones Co. Agricultural Society of Iowa. Husband and wife, by decrees of Courts and acts of Legislatures, have been separated for life on grounds less reasonable. But, suppose the Courts decide that an inability to make bread should be a good reason for separating man and wife, what would become of "Upper Tendom."—what of the scores of fair faces, delicate hands, and sumptuously educated women who are trained simply for the parlor, the ball room, and the pomp and show of fashionable life. Our good mothers all knew how to make and bake bread. There was not one in a thousand who were mothers, in America, twenty-five years ago, who could not do this, or make a bed, sweep a room, dust parlors and chambers, cook a good dinner, &c. They could also preside at table with dignity and honor, carve the dishes set before them, and economise in the great and honorable work of being the mother and head of a family. They could nurse their own children, too, and were slow to trust those to whom they had given birth to the management and control of others. There were neat, tidy, healthy women then, too. They always had changes of clothes and clothes adapted to the seasons. The doctor was called less frequently, and for less frivolous causes. Care and prevention were the medicines which both ministered to a mind diseased and saved diseased bodies, and the practical maxim was that "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure."

Many of these things are changed now, and for the worse. The result is the double misfortune of a bad education, increased physical ailments, and a total want of preparation on the part of many who are married or marriageable for the practical duties of life.—*N. Y. Express.*

The "Turn Verens" is the name of a society in Albany, composed of Germans, having for its object the development of the muscles and proficiency in gymnastic exercises, by methods similar to that taught by Otington and others. The editor of the Albany Express was present at a meeting a few evenings since, and was most profoundly struck at the calling of the roll with the number of "Smiths" belonging to the institution. We annex what his memory served us with:

Big Smit,	Smit mit de brick yard,
Little Smit,	Smit mit de junk shop,
Smit from de hill,	Smit mit de bolognas,
Smit from de holler,	Smit mit one eye,
Smit mit de store,	Smit mit two eyes,
Smit mit de black smit shop,	Smit mit de picker,
Smit mit de lager beer shop,	Smit mit two "vrows,"
Smit mitout any "vrow,"	Smit mit de swill cart,
Smit wot wants a "vrow,"	Smit mit segar stumps,
Smit mit one leg,	Smit mit peach pits,
Smit mit two legs,	Smit mit de whiskers,
Smit mit de pigs,	Smit mit red hair,
Smit mit de pig head,	Smit mit no hair,
Smit mit de pig feet,	SMIT!

Some villain out West perpetrates the following enormity.

When woman's rights are stirred a bit,
The first reform she pitches on:
Is how she may with least delay,
Just draw a pair of breeches on!

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG

NORTHERN WHIGS

The position of the Whigs of the North occupies a considerable portion of the attention of Democratic papers and Democratic politicians of the South. Apart from their own domestic troubles we know of no subject over which they are disposed to bestow more of their tender consideration. Indeed, we fear, that in the plenitude of their sympathy they are doing themselves great injustice by attending to other peoples business when they might be more profitably employed attending to their own.

The position of the Northern Whigs on the slavery question is held up at the South as shocking to the senses of every Southern man. The *peculiar* guardians of Southern rights are particularly shocked on this occasion, and their papers, from the metropolitan organs to the most obscure country prints, are terribly horrified at the Abolition propensities they pretend to discover among the Whigs of the North. For our part we thought they had made this discovery long ago. It has been an old song with them as far back as our recollection of political affairs extends. Twenty years ago the Northern Whig party was pronounced by the Democracy to be as much abolitionized as they contend it is at this day.—Every succeeding year the same old song has been repeated, occasionally with the variations, and in the year 1854, this startling fact has been *discovered over again*, and the Democracy are again roaring themselves hoarse over it.

The Whigs have been in power several times during that period when the majority of them were such outrageous Abolitionists. They have filled federal offices from the Presidency down to a custom house collector, and yet, wonderful to tell, the Constitution is still preserved, the Union is not dissolved, the South continues to exist, and negroes are to be found in abundance from Maryland to Texas! What is somewhat astonishing also, during the reign of Whiggery the Fugitive Slave Law was actually signed and enforced by a *Northern Whig President*, and its provisions carried out by *Northern Whig Officers*.

But, Nebraska had not turned up then, and the crushing testimony sprung upon the country that Northern Whigs must be Abolitionists because Northern Whig members of Congress saw proper to vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, along with Democratic members, and Northern members of the Whig party happened to be opposed to the repeal of that Compromise in company with scores of Northern Democrats, with here and there a Southern Democrat even, and in that number no less personages than a Southern *Democratic* United States Senator, a *Democratic* representative of the Virginia Democracy, and a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the next Governor of this State.

We will admit, however, that the Northern Whigs have not acted on this question as they should have done. We have expressed our regret at the course they have taken, and have not withheld our censure. But how is it with Southern Democrats, who fill the land with their *patriotic* denunciations of the Northern Whig party? Have they judged their Northern Democratic brethren by the same test? Have they said aught against those of them who stand precisely where the Northern Whigs stand on the slavery question, or, have they uttered a syllable against any longer affiliating with them? On the contrary, have not some of them manifested a decided preference for that wing of the Northern Democratic party against which the conservative portion of the Northern Democracy have long contended, and are now contending, in opposition to Freesoilism? How do sundry of our Northern Democratic co-temporaries stand on the war now going on between the Hards and Softs of New York? Have none of them a word to say for their old and tried friends—the Hards—with *Bronson* at their head? Could they not spare a portion of the time they devote to inditing dreadful accounts of the horrid Abolition Whigs, and in puzzling their brains to know how Southern Whigs are longer to co-operate with them, in considering and defining their position towards the different factions of the Northern Democracy? We are surprised that they should waste their time and talents discussing the future of what they pronounce a defunct party, when both are so much needed in preserving their own party from Abolition contamination, and, very probably, from political death.

It might, furthermore, not be amiss for them to turn their attention to the contemplation of the fact, that whilst they are horrified at the position of the Northern Whigs, they are supporting, eulogising and defending an Administration elevated to power by Freesoilers, which has filled the Federal offices at the North with Freesoil favorites, and which hesitates not to cast the power and patronage of the Government in favor of the Freesoil party. When they have cleansed their own record, their condemnation of Northern Whigs will come with a better grace.

Were Washington permitted to re-visit his native land, his patriotic soul would be grieved at the alienation which exists between the North and the South, and his indignation would be excited at the coldness with which thousands on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line set themselves down to estimate 'the value of the Union.' He would abjure them to cease their treasonable work, and join with him in cementing more closely and strongly the fraternal links that ought to bind the separate sections together. But as there is no hope of that, the best every good citizen can do is to weigh well his counsels and ponder deeply over his admonitions.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

We subscribe heartily to every word of the above, as we do to the recommendation that the Farewell Address of Washington should be pondered upon by every thoughtful man in the country. There is a good deal of disunion sentiment North and South, and what would have been regarded as the rankest treason twenty years ago, is now tolerated and defended. What is more, there is a disposition to give a sectional basis to parties, and when the men engaged in that work succeed in perfecting it, they will have robbed the Union of all ties but those of a political network machinery. The soul and substance will be gone, even if the skeleton is left. To prevent the existence of such a party, should be the aim and end of the wise and good of all parties; and if it be true, as is alleged, that there is a powerful American party now organized in the United States, this purpose of preserving an unbroken Union should be among their most zealous and delightful labors. It should also enlist the sympathies and energies of every man in America, whether born here or abroad. Sectionalism may not be disunion, but it is the vital spark that will kindle the fires of social discord. Nobly does the Father of his Country say to us, that "our Union ought to be considered as a main prop of our liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to us the preservation of the other."

New York Express.

The Know Nothing token of recognition has finally been discovered by a close observer. When one Know Nothing wishes to recognize another, he closes one eye, makes an O with his thumb and forefinger, and places his nose through it, which being interpreted, reads—

"Eye——nose——O."
"I——Knows——Nothing."

The Massachusetts Democracy and Nebraska.—It was stated in the Boston "Post," a day or two ago, that the Democratic State Central Convention, at its recent meeting to assign a day for the meeting of a State Convention, had passed unanimously a resolution approving of the National Administration and its measures. The Salem Journal says:

"We learn that this statement is entirely false. A resolution of this sort was offered by Mr. Daniel D. Kelley, and was voted down promptly, receiving a very few votes. The attempt was made two or three times afterwards, but failed each successive time. One of the members sarcastically said that if it was desirable to ascertain how many friends the Administration had, it would be best to have a convention of its friends assembled."

Appropriate.—The Boston Post says: We notice in an exchange that at a ministers' convention to be held in Franklin county, Vermont, some time this month, one of the subjects to be considered is "tobacco," and the theme is assigned to the "Rev. Mr. Puller." Whether this gentleman is "up to snuff" depends on circumstances, but if he don't talk of "smoking" with intelligence and spirit, his name is a palpable misnomer.

A Good Joke.—A capital joke is told at Saratoga at the expense of the friends of President Pierce. It is customary for visitors at the U. S. Hotel, to have a bottle of brandy on the shelf in the wine room, labeled with the owner's name. It is customary also for the friends of the owner of said bottle to help themselves and acquaintances. A distinguished Colonel, who is proud of being one of the "first families of Virginia," a wholesouled, clever fellow, whose acquaintance is more extensive than any man's at the Springs, has had to suffer to the tune of four or five bottles each day. The Colonel began to think that his friends were "piling up the agony" a little too strong for him, as he walked into the wine room one afternoon, not long since, and found the bottle empty.

"Look yere," said the Colonel, addressing himself to the gentleman in charge of the wine room, "give us another bottle of the double O, but don't mark my name on it, do y'ere?"

"How will you have it marked?" enquired the attendant.

"Mark it Franklin Pierce," ejaculated a wag in the party.

"Good!" rejoined the colonel. "There is not a man in Saratoga mean enough to drink out of his bottle."

It is needless to say that the Colonel was right. The bottle remained untouched on the shelf until he called again.

Seeds for the Nation.—Congress appropriated at its late session ten thousand dollars for the collection of agricultural statistics and the procurement and distribution of seeds and cuttings, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. Brown, the head of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, has sailed for Europe to make selections of seeds, &c. in season for distribution through the members of Congress when again assembled.

Cost of Various Railroads.—The following is given as the cost per mile of several important railroads: Western, (Mass.) $64,250; Boston and Worcester, $70,231; New York and New Haven, $81,644; New Haven and Hartford, $54,355; New York Central, $66,576; Pennsylvania Central $54,000; Baltimore and Ohio, $51,202; Michigan Central, $35,657; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Day, $44327; Little Miami, $31,359; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, $23,500; Cleveland and Toledo, $25,000.

It is as easy to deceive ourselves without *our* perceiving it, as it is difficult to deceive others, without *their* perceiving it.

☞ A Meeting of the Cumberland Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday, after the Court business has been transacted. THOS. J. ROBINSON, Sec'y.
Fayetteville, Aug. 31. 27-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., September 1, 1854:

A—Mrs Harriet Anderson, Miss Melinda Armstrong, Merriet Ausley 2, Arnold, Turner & Co.

B—W H Belk, Chas C Britton, Wm Beerivill, Rachel Brigman 2, Anne Barnhill, Stephen Banks (care of Jno McRae,) Jas Boelan, Mrs Mary C Bate, Robert Black, Ezekiel Butler 2, Wm R Bird, Lemuel Burket 2, Mrs H Bradley, Jas Bowman, Thos Benitt, B B Bulla, W R Bolton, R Barksdale 3.

C—Chas Calvin, Nancy Coleman, John R Cherry, Mary F Carpenter, Thos Cook, Wm J Cameron, Sarah Carver, Cath M Campbell, Ann Campbell, Master Lazarus, S Crow, Margaret Calhoun.

D—Margaret Donalson, Jas K Driver 2, Harrisson Driver, Jno B DeGraffenreidt, Rev J P Dunn.

E—Jas Esom, Robert Easton, Roger Elison, Wiley Evans, R Evans, Thos R Elmore.

F—Jno H Fowler 2, Jas L Freeman, Robt Fawn, Gilmore & Pettee 2, Goodrich & Beavers, —— Goodman, Alfred Goodman, Wiley Garner, Jas Guy, Thos Glover, Danl C Graham.

H—S Hawley, Clarry Harden, Rev Wm Harriss, Henry O Hunter, Charlotte Holland, Curtis Holland, W M Harris, Jack, (slave of Jno Hays,) Rachel Howell, Robert E Herndon.

J—T J Jackson, Charles Jones, Jno D Jackson, Wm Jones, J B Johnson, Jno M Jarrell, Martha Johnson.

K—Miss E M King, Hughey Kelly, Jas A King.

L—Jno Lislis, L B Lenny, Albert Lawson.

M—Jacob Murphy, Robert Maxwell, Wm Morel, A W Matthews 2, Jemima H Middleton 2, Col A Murchison 3, Jno Martin, Wm Murdock, Jas K Melvin, Jno Moris, Mrs Mary Murphy, Cloia Map.

Mc—Thos McDonald, Maj N McLean, Martha McDugald, Neill McInnis, Redin McLemore, Joseph McNeill, H McDugald, D K McCaskill, George McDuffie, Neill McArthur, Duncan McArthur, (Beaver Creek,) Jno McNair, T McLeod, D McAlister, Rebecca McDaniel, Lucinda McGregor, Fanny N McKay, Jno McNeill, McKinney & Regan, McVickar, Fiske & Co 2, McElroy & McKinney, Nancy McGilvary, Danl McMillan, Jno A McIntosh, Geo L McKay, Jane & A McNeill, Margaret McCollum, J C McNair, Jas W McAllister, Donal McKinney.

N—Nones & Phinney.

P—Eliza Piner, Calvin Price, Thomas Petherick 2, Wm Peuce, Isabella Purifey, Jno C Price, L J Packard 2, Duncan Purcell, Ellis S Patison, Jno Page, Wm Paterson, Zechariah Plummer, Mrs Hariet Pleasant.

R—Mrs Caroline Ray, Anguish Ray, Cath M Ray, Malcom Ray, R B Richardson, Stephen Reaves, Robt Roberson, N K Ranson 3, Jno Riles.

S—Wm R Sikes, Levi Strickland, R L Sellars, Jno E Strickland, Jesse Smith, Jno C Sowell, Thomas Starling, Griffin Stuart, Alexd'r Stewart, Mary P Stewart 2, A W Stone, (Mr Ray's School,) Bryant Salmond, W H Samson, Mary Strecklin, Wm Sheckly, Marshal H Sewell, Mary J Smith, Stone & Holcomb, Sir Walter Scott, Lemuel Springs, Ephraim Swete, Elisha Stewart, Jacob Shiar.

T—Wm D Turlington 2, Jas H Thomas 3, Joseph Taylor, Jno Thomas 2, Howell Telvington, J M Turner, Jno Tilley, Needham Taylor, Isabella Tolar, Turner & Smith, Marmaduke Taylor.

U—J B Underwood, Jno Upchurch, T R Underwood.

V—Henry Valentine.

W—Miss Sue Ellen Womack, W O Wilson 2, Jno W Wilder, Mary R Williams, (care of Jno B Williams,) Miss C E S Williams, Joseph Waters, Alex'r Walden, Jno C Williams, Hardy Worick, J B Williams, Eliza Watson, Charity Williams, Wm Weatherly, Margaret Wright, Alexand'r B Walker, Wiley Warrick, Sarah Williamson.

Y—Nancy Young.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

We publish the following for [illegible] tion:

Robeson's P. Office, [illegible] Post Office [illegible] having [illegible] ner site, [illegible] on the Wilmington [illegible] a Post Office [illegible] its former site [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] Robeson's Post Office.

Brinkley's Depot, some [illegible] former site [illegible]

A. J. SWINSON, P. M.

Brinkley, Depot, N. C., Aug. 26, '54.

BUSINESS ENDURANCE.

Men of [illegible] exceed. Men who start in [illegible] may find it impossible [illegible] their days. [illegible] New and wider fields [illegible] may be opened to them, new channels for [illegible] may be developed. Men may [illegible] distaste for some pursuits, [illegible] mand a change. Now [illegible] the general rule. M[illegible] bar if they [illegible] long," their name [illegible] of business is [illegible] the spot or which [illegible] cannot know how much [illegible] It is said that a [illegible] by different ways [illegible] one method, but [illegible] well. Life is not [illegible] enough to be really [illegible]

The history of [illegible] and calling [illegible] Daniel Webster [illegible] how it was made [illegible] a speaker he [illegible] great deliberation [illegible] fession, nor could [illegible] pursuit. When [illegible] prize of [illegible] of the Courts, then [illegible] great difficulty for him [illegible] of his father, now [illegible] father turn him from [illegible] him; and his great [illegible] of Massachusetts, is another marked [illegible] of resolute endurance and [illegible] life-long—centering [illegible] him one of the chief ornaments [illegible] if not its head, in the United [illegible]

Our late distinguished Ambassador [illegible] of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, [illegible] wealth is poured out for all benevolent [illegible] in all nations," began the sea, [illegible] when he had his profession to select, [illegible] dollar of his splendid fortune to [illegible] deliberately a calling; he pursued [illegible] with integrity and endurance, through [illegible] and trying seasons, and the result [illegible] world. This case affords an apt illustration [illegible] the proverb of the wise man, that [illegible] ent in his business shall stand before [illegible] not before mean men."

The late John Jacob Astor, as he [illegible] tive Germany, paused beneath a linden [illegible] far from the line that separated his native [illegible] from another, and made three resolutions [illegible] he intended should guide him through [illegible] He would be honest. 2. He would be [illegible] ous. 3. He would never gamble." He [illegible] foot; his wealth was in the small bundle [illegible] swung from the stick laid on his shoulder. [illegible] world was before him. He was able to carry them out. His success is the best comment [illegible] his endurance. Stephen Girard, at the age of [illegible] years, was in quite moderate circumstances, [illegible] the captain of a small trading vessel [illegible] the P[illegible] aware, and part owner of the same. [illegible] his character was more marked than his [illegible] rance, and this element gave him a fortune.

All men who have succeeded well in life [illegible] been men of high resolve and endurance. [illegible] famed William Pitt was in early life [illegible] ming; the passion increased with his years; [illegible] knew that he must at once master the [illegible] the passion would master him. He made [illegible] resolve that he would never again play at a game of hazard. He could make such a resolution [illegible] could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the [illegible] fruit of that power. William Wilberforce, [illegible] earlier days, like most young men of his [illegible] age, loved the excitement of places of [illegible] was one night persuaded to keep the [illegible] He saw the ruin of the vice of gaming [illegible] saw it before; he was appalled with what he [illegible] held. Sitting amid gaming, ruin and [illegible] he took the resolution that he would never [illegible] enter a gaming house. He changed his [illegible] with the change of his conduct, and subsequently [illegible] became one of the most distinguished [illegible] men of his age.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was once [illegible] drink wine with a friend. The Doctor [illegible] ten. "But drink a *little* wine," said [illegible] "I cannot," was the reply. "I know [illegible] —I know excess; but I know no medium [illegible] since, I resolved, as I could not drink [illegible] wine, I would drink not at all." A man [illegible] could thus support his resolution by acting [illegible] a man of endurance, and that element is [illegible] displayed in this incident as in the [illegible] of his great work. When Richard Brinsley [illegible] ridan made his first speech in Parliament, [illegible] regarded on all hands as a most mortifying [illegible] are. His friends urged him to abandon [illegible] liamentary career, and enter upon some [illegible] ter suited to his ability. "No," said [illegible] "no; it is in me, and it *shall* come [illegible] did, and he became one of the most splendid [illegible] baters in England.

Loyola, the founder of the order of Jesus, [illegible] courtier, the man of gallantry and dissipation, [illegible] tained such mastery over himself by [illegible] endurance, that, to illustrate the fact, he [illegible] several hours, apparently unmoved, in a [illegible] ice and muddy water, up to his chin. [illegible] no other nation in Europe, at that time, [illegible] have won the battle of Waterloo except the [illegible] ish, because no other could have had [illegible] conflict that amount of endurance [illegible] For many hours that army stood motionless [illegible] the murderous fire of the French; [illegible] column fell, while not a gun was discharged [illegible] their part. One sullen word of command [illegible] along the line as thousands fell—"Fire [illegible] up!" "Not yet—not yet!" was the [illegible] reply to earnest requests made to charge [illegible] the foe. At length the time of action arrived, [illegible] charge was given, and victory perched [illegible] standard of England.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

A Mountain on Fire in Vermont.—Extract from a letter dated Sunderland, Vermont, Aug. 23d: "The large mountain on the east side [illegible] is on fire. It has been burning about [illegible] and has burnt over about 400 acres of [illegible] timber land, and will be a very great [illegible] owners. The sight from my window [illegible] and thick forests all wrapped in a light blaze [illegible] one of grandeur I never before beheld.

Boston Evening Post.

The city is fast filling with strangers, as will be seen by the list of hotel arrivals. The [illegible] dry goods dealers are beginning to feel the [illegible] ing of the fall trade, which has been much [illegible] tracted.—*N. Y. Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1854.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of this Company was held in this Town on Thursday last, H. L. Bethune presiding and Mr. Jno. M. Rose Secretary.

The reports of the President and Treasurer were read and accepted, from which we learn that the Company although still somewhat in debt may now look forward with confidence to the early completion of the road. We have heretofore published from time to time, statements of the progress of the work, rendering unnecessary any synopsis of the Reports.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Messrs. James G. Cook, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, Lauchlin Bethune, Henry Lilly, J. H. Roberts, and E. W. Willkings of Cumberland; and Messrs. T. Bostick and I. A. Dumas of Richmond.

At a meeting of the Board, Mr. Cook was re-elected President, and Mr. Rose Secretary and Treasurer.

SIGNS IN THE SOUTH.—We have noticed with pleasure and gladly record such signs of future prosperity as are mentioned by the Baltimore Patriot:

We perpetually congratulate ourselves upon the calm and prosperous progress of the Southern States in all the elements of true independence, and we constantly see in the abatement of bitterness against other sections of the North, that the time is coming when her own physical ability to maintain her independence, will compel even Messrs. Phillips and Parker "to believe" in the perpetuity of the Union and "tremble" at the fact of its dissolution. Never were more conventions known in the Southern States. Not such as that which was to have been held at Nashville for a formal dissolution of this Union; nor such as that at Charleston, which has been called, with so much malice as wit, "the Olympic games of the South." But assemblages of men truly wise, who consult how to make two blades of grass grow where none grew before, and to improve the stock of hogs and cattle until they shall equal the standard of any country.

The great remedial system of Southern Statesmen seems to be to amend the system of cultivation instead of the constitution; to restore the productive energies of the soil, instead of to re enact the "21st rule;" to exterminate the joint worm instead of the tariff, and to resist the encroachments of the chinch-bug as more to be dreaded than those of the Abolitionists. They begin to discover that they have inducements to population superior to those of any other section, and that nothing more is necessary to secure that power which population always produces than an intelligent development of those advantages.

We noted with pleasure the fact that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, was devoting his efforts to the construction of a Railroad. The Hon. William B. Preston has consented to deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society, and James C. Bruce, Esq., of Halifax, a gentleman who has been unfortunately too rich to have occupied that space in the eyes of the world to which his talents would have entitled him, had he chosen a different walk—has just delivered an address in Petersburg. Now, some years since "Bruce's address" in "the Cockade City" would have raised the most warlike images in the bosoms of all; but now this address of Mr. Bruce is nothing but a Bucolic teaching the people to plough, reap, and manure.

Many of our distinguished men are engaged in the same good work in North Carolina. Let us go on until we can prove to the North our independence of its politicians and its products, and we shall have no more of abolition fanaticism. The independence ("imprudence" we believe is the word) of the Southern Whig press, which had a mind of its own and honesty enough to speak its thoughts taught Northern Whigs a lesson which was not lost upon the last National Convention. The same "imprudence" will again, we trust, prove the salvation of the Whig party, as the "imprudence" of the Southern people in seeking to render themselves independent of the North, will we doubt not perpetuate the Union.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.—The people out West are beginning to blow up the President for his veto of the river and Harbor Bill. The Burlington Iowa) Telegraph, a leading Locofoco paper sets itself out in the following truthful fashion:

"The people will be very apt to think it hard, with forty or fifty millions surplus in the treasury, that we cannot obtain a few thousand for the improvement of western rivers and harbors. They will be apt to think it strange that an administration which is anxious to squander millions in the purchase of arid lands in Mexico—a region geographically described as being so poor, that it is "God-forsaken and wolf-forsaken"—should be opposed to expending a single cent for the promotion of trade and commerce of a country settled by white people, and susceptible of adding millions every year to the general wealth.

As for the constitution scruples of his Excellency, we ought to have thought of them beforehand. He was nominated by Virginia—and any man who comes into the Presidency by the aid of Virginia influence and Virginia isms, will never do right to," so far as a liberal, progressive and just policy is concerned. He will always be found full of constitutional kinks, abstracting kinks, and niggerkinks, with the antiquated resolutions of '98 for his horn-book, and dead against everything modern, practical and common sense in its character. We must endeavor to provide against this old fogyism in our next choice for President.

For one, we acknowledge the corn—we have been "picked up" in the matter of President Pierce. How is it with yourself, reader?"

It is well and truthfully said. But who is to blame for it? In the canvass of 1852 the votes of the President whilst in Congress, all against improvement of any sort, were published all over the country by the Whig press. Then they were called Whig lies—now they are proved to be historical facts, and the people of the West may thank themselves for it. They had fair warning and must abide by their choice. They made their own bed and must lie in it.

The people of Mobile are also very indignant at account of the defeat of the River and Harbor Bill, as an appropriation of $100,000 for their benefit was one of its items. Thank yourselves and your party for it gentlemen. "Strict construction" is the party war-cry, and though it is only intended to be applied to other people's interests your own must sometimes suffer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Europa has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 19th ult.

Nothing new from the war, except the capture of Bomersund, a fortress on the Aland Islands, by the English and French, after several hours' hard fighting, but *without the loss of a man on either side!*

Accounts from Berlin state that Prussia is quite satisfied with the evacuation of the Principalities, and professes to assume openly the character of a mediator.

The Russians report that they have gained a great victory over the Turks at Bajazid, in Asia, and that the Turks had 3000 slain.

The Russian guards and reserves are advancing by forced marches towards the Southern frontier.

A letter from St. Petersburg says, that not a word about peace is uttered there, and if any one wishes it, he dare not express his thoughts, as the old Russian war party entirely govern public opinion.

Cotton has declined ¼. Flour and corn firm at previous rates.

LATER.—The Washington, at New York from Southampton, brings a few items not reported by the Europa.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that a communication had been made by the Czar to the Austrian minister to the effect that it was his intention to evacuate the principalities. The Austrian minister had intimated to the French and English ambassadors at Vienna that his government, nevertheless, was ready to exchange notes, as previously agreed upon, with the view of obtaining securities for a future peace.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th by the Queen in person. In her speech she returned thanks for the promptness with which supplies had been furnished; and declared that in cordial co-operation with the French Emperor, her efforts would be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled her to take up arms in defense of an ally, and to secure the future tranquility of Europe.

The London Times contains editorial leaders strongly censuring the Greytown business.

THE SENATORSHIP.—An ordinarily careful reading of the paragraph in this paper relative to Mr. Dobbin's eligibility would have saved the North Carolinian's legal correspondent some trouble—an item of no inconsiderable importance in this hot weather. The paragraph in question simply stated the belief of the writer that a "*decision*" had been made upon the point and the necessary consequences of that "decision."—Whether such a decision has been made we do not know, but *that* and not the *propriety* of the decision was the question raised.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer thus speaks of the labors of the Whig Press of the State during the last election:

"The Whig press, also, were very industrious, and displayed uncommon zeal and energy, and, though they were not able to *command* success, they did more—they *deserved it!* And without being at all invidious to other papers, I may join in the general remark, that the Editor of the Raleigh *Star*, being a new member of the corps editorial, has conducted his part of the campaign in a manner that won golden opinions from every one. We would be glad to know that his talents and industry have been appreciated and rewarded by a large subscription list, both to his tri-weekly and weekly papers."

Our opinion exactly. The *Star* was conducted, through the canvass, with remarkable ability and vigor, and the Whig party ought to sustain liberally this faithful exponent of its principles.

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—A friend in the Western part of the State writes us as follows:

ELKVILLE, N. C., Aug. 26, 1854.

MESSRS. HALE,—Gentlemen:—I last fall called the attention of your readers and paper manufacturers to the Cotton Plant, as a material for paper. My faith in it is strengthened by the fact which I see going the rounds of the Newspapers that the "Philadelphia Ledger" is printed on paper made from wood—the wood of the poplar. This settles the question and as Wood is a substitute for Rags the object should be to select that kind that abounds most in strong fibre, and this is the Cotton plant—the root of it in particular. Paper makers and paper consumers, you that print and we that read, are all interested in this subject. Nothing could work so great a change in the paper business as the successful application of the millions of pounds of Cotton plants annually allowed to rot to the manufacture of printing paper. Will not paper manufacturers try it?

Yours, very truly,

C. J. COWLES.

The suggestion is worthy of trial. Will not some of our paper manufacturers make the experiment?

LARGE APPLES.—Mr. R. A. Shultz, of Forsyth County, has our thanks for a lot of apples of fine quality and extraordinary size. The apples are of the "Buckingham" variety, having a circumference of about 14 inches each.

IMPROVEMENT.—A company in Wilmington are now putting up large buildings for Machine shops, &c.

The citizens of Columbus County held a meeting at Whitesville on the 26th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements to build a plank road from Whitesville to Fair Bluff and Conwayboro', S. C.

THE GREAT QUESTION SETTLED!—Mr. John Parker Jordan, Legislator elect, and prominent subject of discussion in the newspapers, for some time past, has come out and re-declared his "irreconcilable hostility to Mr. Badger" and says that he has no intention of voting for him.

LIFE AND DEATH.—The Knoxville papers publish under their marriage head, the marriage, on the 10th of July, of Patrick Welsh and Miss Sarah E. Davis; on the 24th July, the death of Mr. Patrick Welsh; and on the 12th of August, the marriage of his inconsolable relict to Mr. Thos. Collins!

Quick work that!

NOT SO TIGHT.—The New York State loan of one million of dollars was taken on the 31st ult., at $12½ to $16 premium! Double the amount required was bid for, showing that the tightness in the money market is in a great degree owing to want of "one grande confidence."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28, 1854.

Fine rains, succeeded by a pleasant bracing air, make this delightful place more delightful still. A quiet Sunday, its sanctity quite as much observed as in any home village, with full Churches during the day, and sacred Music in the parlor of the Union at night, has been succeeded by a day such as we have in October, almost cool enough for a fire, just cool enough for active enjoyment. A great many people left this morning, but the dining room is still full, the departures being only equal to those who slept out of the house, and ate at a second table. I suppose there are still 500 people at this house. Among them are *very few* Southern people. There are eleven from North Carolina, being decidedly more, I think, than from any other Southern State, perhaps as many as from all the others put together. The visiters have been far fewer this season, only the Union and United States having been full.

Among the notables (not at this house but at the United States Hotel) is ex-President Tyler. I saw the homely old gentleman, with his comparatively young and positively handsome wife, in the street to-day. He attracts no sort of notice here, and I don't know that I should have mentioned him but to repeat a remark made today, that the great accomplishment of President Pierce's administration has been to make John Tyler's, by contrast, respectable. This clever remark deserves to stand side by side with that of Tom Marshall (I think it was) who said that the Tyler administration would stand in history as a parenthesis in a sentence, the omission of which does not impair the sense.

There is an idea that wealth, or the appearance of it, or pretence of its possession, is all-powerful at such a place as this. It is a mistake, as one may find by a little observation any day. An instance is just at hand. Two Californians, who make an ostentatious display of real or pretended wealth, sporting a splendid carriage and pair of horses, with liveried driver and footman, and a superabundant display of silver on carriage and harness, have been here some weeks making incessant efforts, so it is said, to induce young ladies to ride with them. In one single instance only did they succeed. What may be the disagreeable about them to cause their failure, I know not; but certain it is that wealth or its pretence has not secured success. I record the fact to the credit of the sex.

These times of trial may well induce young ladies to look for something better than wealth. Such times will come now and then to teach how little reliance can be placed on the greatest wealth—for the strong and the weak alike bend and break now. Even the great Erie rail road, which cost about thirty-five millions, is in a state of extremity. It is making desperate efforts to borrow a few hundred thousand dollars to meet pressing engagements. Should it fail, (and possibly even should it succeed in borrowing the required sum,) its stock, now down to $35 for $100 paid in, will soon be worthless, and the road will pass into the hands of creditors. About ten millions of its stock was paid in; the remaining twenty-five millions were borrowed.

Two great silk houses failed last week—Alfred Edwards & Co. and Frothingham. The numerous failures among small houses, (from $100,000 and over,) are not publicly noticed. They are but trifles. But insignificant as they are regarded, simply, they tell with power in the aggregate upon the prosperity of even the great city of New York. I was astonished in my walks there on Monday last, to see so many ominous placards, "This Store to let," "This Dwelling to let." I never saw any thing like it before in New York. And there is no appearance of light through the gloom. Every thing but hard cash has depreciated. New York has lost in six months, in depreciation of stocks, real estate, and goods, and in bad debts, hundreds of millions of dollars. This might be endurable but for reckless speculations, heavy debts, and extravagant living. But a man worth $10,000 cannot contract debts to the amount of $100,000, and expect to weather such a storm as this. No business in the long run will justify a rent of ten or twenty thousand dollars a year for a store, and family expenses even greater than those amounts. It must come to an end. The storm is now sweeping over the city, and may extend over the country. There will be much suffering; many reduced as in a moment from affluence to want. Thousands of names will be obliterated from the calendar of wealth. But the moral and social atmosphere will be purified by the terrible process, and men will begin the world afresh, with a caution inspired by the past—to be forgetten, however, in the course of another five or ten years of progress and prosperity. Such is life!

SARATOGA, Aug. 31, 1854.

The drought in this part of the country has been but slightly relieved by one or two showers. It is still exceedingly dry; and Irish potatoes and corn, the two great crops of this region, will be very scarce. It is evident that we shall get but few Northern potatoes at the South next Winter and Spring, probably not enough for planting. They sell here now at $1 50 per bushel, and in the city at $2. Cannot those of our own production be kept through the winter, so as to serve for planting? Fortunately, there is no danger of famine in our broad land; for amidst the complaints of the Northern half of the Union, come up to us the rejoicings of the West, South, and South West, over abundant crops. We shall never see a year in this country, whilst we hold together, in which all will be alike barren and unprofitable.

Parties in this State are organizing for their November elections. It is uncertain who will be the Whig candidate for Governor; but every body now believes that he will be elected, unless a very objectionable person be the nominee. The present Governor Seymour will probably be the nominee of the Soft or abolition locos, whilst Bronson is already the candidate of the Hard or anti-abolition, anti-administration party. Between the three, the Whigs must grossly mismanage to lose the day. It will, however, I think, be a matter of the most perfect indifferenece to the South. There is but little reason why we at the South should rejoice in the triumph of any party or faction at the North, for as regards our interests and institutions, they are all very much alike. I see that the "Free Democracy," or abolition locofocos, in Pennsylvania, have withdrawn their State Ticket, and propose to go for the Whig ticket for Governor, &c.

The "Know Nothings" will be a powerful element in future elections in many of the States. They are said to number 25,000 in New York city alone, and 15,000 in Massachusetts. Should they act together, as they are supposed heretofore to have done, they can carry almost any election I think, however, that their numbers, and unity, and influence, have been greatly exaggerated.

ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The Newbern Atlantic says that the Survey of this Rail Road from Newbern to Goldsborough was commenced on the 28th inst., and that it is intended by the Company to begin the road so soon as the survey is completed; about the 1st of November. The Atlantic predicts that in eighteen months the road will be complete and the cars running.

Mr. Rencher, who has been dangerously ill in Washington City, is rapidly recovering, says the Washington Union.

The Washington Union of the 2d inst. says:

The Secretary of the Navy returned from his visit to North Carolina on Monday evening last in improved health and spirits.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Rowan Whig, learns that in Cabarrus County, last week, a man by the name of Holbrooks, *hung* his own son. So far as we could learn, the circumstances attending the brutal deed, are as follows. Holbrooks had sent his son off to some neighbor's house, we suppose, to procure something to eat, and returned without it. Holbrooks then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again without it he would hang him. The boy returned as before, whereupon his father took him out to a tree and hanged him. Holbrooks fled we understand, but has been apprehended, and will stand his trial at the next November Court."

STATISTICS OF MARRIAGE.—The record of marriages in New York city for 12 months past presents some curious facts. Most notable is it, that five white women were duly married to as many negro men! whilst not a single white man has taken to his arms a negro woman. This is not fair. The Greeleys and Jays and Beechers owe it to themselves and the cause to link themselves with ebony.

12,194 persons, or 6,097 couples, were married during the 12 months. Of these 614 were widowers, and 464 widows,—a pretty large proportion, especially of widowers.

One woman between 85 and 90 years of age was married! She must have fallen to the lot of a more youthful bridegroom, as no man over 70 was married. How they arrived at the old woman's age, or at that of the 23 other women who are put down at from 50 to 70, we know not.

19,227 children were born in the city during the same period.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—A Correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, writing from Raleigh, says that about 400 persons have been initiated into the Order at that City. Many of the initiated belong to other portions of the State and have gone to their places of residence and organized lodges.

OFFICE HOLDERS.—The Boston Advertiser publishes a list of officers in U. S. Service at Washington City; 510 are of American, and 914 of foreign birth. 767 Americans and 2,484 foreigners, are employed as Ministers and Consuls, on the coast survey, in the Mint, Revenue service, &c. In the Custom House the employees are, 215 Americans, 1,837 foreigners.

HOLLINS' APOLOGY.—A friend of Capt. Hollins, in the N. Y. Times, gives the following novel explanation of the regrets expressed by that Commander, that the English force at Greytown was not double his own:

Be it known by the regret he expressed to the English commander—and which has been distorted into the ebullition of braggadocio—he simply meant to convey the idea that the presence of a force two-fold that of his own would have furnished a valid excuse for neglecting or declining to carry out the infamous instructions, and so saved his beloved country the disgrace of the ordered bombardment.

This is written without the knowledge of Commander Hollins, but you may rest assured it reflects his sentiments.

The first choice of seats for the Grisi and Mario Concert in New York was sold for $250.

The Drought.—The corn and potatoe crops in this section of country, have been cut short by the drought, although in some neighborhoods, we understand the prospect for a good yield of corn is flattering. in Davie County, we learn, the corn crop is very good.—*Salem Press.*

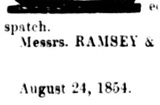
Dangerous Counterfeit.—We have been shown a dangerous Counterfeit on the Bank of the State, payable to L. S. Webb at Windsor, and dated June 1st, 1853. It was a $50 bill, new plate, letter A; and was detected at the Branch Bank in New Berne, and is so well executed that none but the best judges could ever discover that it was not a genuine note.—*New Berne Atlantic.*

Grisi.—The advent of this distinguished cantatrice in this country so soon after the departure of Alboni brings to mind an epigram which "Our Jim" wrote for the Post some time ago, on the occasion of reading an article in an English paper giving a minute description of the personal figures of these two notable *artistes*. It ran thus:

Paradoxical.
What strange contradictions
Are oftentimes seen—
Alboni (all-bony) is *fat*,
And *Grisi* (greasy) is *lean*'

Boston Post.

Steamers "ELIZA" and "FAIRY,"



ARE now running regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville. All goods entrusted to this Line will receive despatch.

Messrs. RAMSEY & BRO., Agents at Fayetteville.
JAMES E. METTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
August 24, 1854. 27tf

DIED,

On the 31st July last, at the Warm Springs in Madison county, N. C., in the 38th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM B. MOFFITT, merchant of Ashborough. Mr. Moffitt was industrious and enterprising in business, graceful and winning in manners, and had secured the respect and esteem of all who had become acquainted with him. His death is deeply regretted by many friends and relations.—[Cox.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 21st of August, near St. Paul's Church, Robeson county, Mrs. CATHARINE G., wife of Mr. John McKinnon, and daughter of Mrs. Margaret McNair, in the 40th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Metts' Line. Aug. 31.—Str Fairy, with freight for J H Ennis, Ramsey & Bro, A W Steel, J S Banks, J Newley.

[Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.] Aug. 30 and Sep't 2.—Str Fanny, with goods for J W Powers & Co, J G Cook, P C Smith, Troy & Marsh, G McNeill, D Murphy, F Shenton, E L & J A Pemberton, H Brambert, J R Whitaker, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, A Johnson & Co, R Mitchell, J H Hall, B Rose, J & G Horney, S Horney, J O Boon & Co, Williamson & Overby, H Gilmore, W McDairmid, Clark & Woodward, Hinton & Farrish, Geo Brandt, H Browne, Hall & Sackett, G Deming, D McCulbreth, J D Williams, C Banks, Jas Kyle, J T Boner, Miss C Fries, C E Leete.

[Orrell's Line.] Sep't 4.—Str Sun with Passengers, and goods for W Draughon, W N Tillinghast, A Johnson & Co, E M Orrell, Jones & Lett, J N Smith, N King, J G Cook, J W Dick, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30.—Schrs. Mallett, and Zenobia, fm Hyde. 31.—Brigs A Adams fm Boston, E H Fitler fm Philad.; Schrs E Keith fm N York, Adelaide fm Providence, A Davis fm Hyde, Hanover fm Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 4.

BACON—	11 a 11½	MOLASSES—			
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,		25 a 26	
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,		37½ a 40	
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—		5½ a 6	
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,		85 a 90	
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13½	Tanners',		60 a 70	
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—			
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00 a		
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a		
Fair to good,	9 a 9¼	SEED—			
Ordinary to mid.,	8¼ a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a		
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15		
Gunny,	15 a 16	SHOT—			
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag.	2 25 a		
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a		
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—			
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85		
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75		
Brs. Sheetings,	7¼ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 57		
Osnaburgs,	9¼ a 10	Northern "	a 45		
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	10 a		
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50		
Superfine,	8 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 2 00		
Fine,	8 25 a 0 00	American Gin,	30 a 40		
Scratched,	8 00 a 0 00	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00		
GRAIN—		SUGAR—			
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Loaf,	11 a 12		
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11		
Oats,	55 a	St. Croix,	9 a		
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9		
Rye,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8		
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12		
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—			
IRON—		Leaf,	none.		
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15		
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a 2 50		
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—			
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½		
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a		
		WOOL—	14 a 15		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—receipts large, demand also large; price fully maintained.

Cotton—for all good qualities prices remain firm; but lower grades have to give way.

Flour—under late news the market shows a degree of heaviness this morning, buyers not willing to give former prices and sellers unwilling to submit to less, hence but few sales.

Corn—country receipts light, market well supplied from boats.

Sack Salt—many asking prices above quotations.

Wool—little offering, we reduce quotations.

Turpentine 2 90. Spirits 44 to 45.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—sales made at 3 40 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 70 for hard. Spirits has declined, market flat, with a downward tendency, sales 200 casks at 48; 47 the highest figures at last accounts. Fair demand for Rosin at 1 15. 116 bbls. Tar at 3 25. Rice 4½. Salt 1 50. Rio Coffee 10½ to 11½. Fay. super. Flour 9 25. Timber $18.

At Charleston, cotton 9½ to 10½.

At New York, cotton dull and drooping, and a decline of ¼ cent during the past week. The market for Southern flour without change; good grades in demand; common, plenty and dull. Spirits Turpentine 54 to 55.

September 1854.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, large additions to his Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.,

Among which are: Quinine, Pure White Lead, White Potash, Blue Stone, Burning Fluid, Varnish, Castor Oil, Essences, Window Glass, Brushes, Spices, Patent Medicines, French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wines, &c. Country Merchants and Physicians are invited to call. Satisfaction guarantied.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 4, 1854. 28-4t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are now receiving our BOOTS AND SHOES, and offer them to prompt customers at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Sept. 2, 1854. 1t

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

E. D. SMITH,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

OFFICE OVER MR. HINSDALE'S DRUG STORE.
Sept. 1, 1854. 28tf

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of July last, my negro man SAM. Said negro is dark complected and quick spoken, and when frightened looks quite grum. He is about 28 years old, and weighs about 150 lbs. I will give Fifteen Dollars reward for the delivery of said negro to me, or in any jail so that I get him. Any information will be thankfully received at Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C.

THOMAS ROPER.
Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854. 28*tf

NEW FIRM.

BEASLEY & HOUSTON

HAVE associated themselves in business, at the stand formerly occupied by J. M. Beasley, where they would be glad to serve those in want of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Guns and Pistols of all kinds, Military Goods, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, various kinds of Musical Instruments, fine Pocket Knives, Silver, Pearl, and Leather Portmonaies, Canes, &c. &c.

J. T. HOUSTON J. M. BEASLEY.

☞ Those indebted to J. M. Beasley by Note or Account, will please call and settle up by the 1st Nov. next, after which time the claims will not be in my hands. J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 1, 1854. 28-4t

Removal.

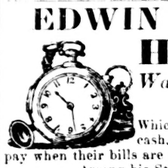
FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Gunge and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.
Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

EDWIN GLOVER,



HAS returned from the North, with a large stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.,

Which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

Among his Stock may be found:

Watches, of all kinds and prices; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold, Silver and common Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Portmonaies; Coral Beads; Colt's Pistols; Accordeons; Music Boxes; Plated Cake Baskets; Plated Card Baskets; Plated Castors and Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Military Goods of all kinds;

And almost every thing else usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

A fine assortment of CLOCKS.

☞ Strict attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER.
August 30, 1854. 27-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trade for a note, made by J. P. Council and John Council for $480, dated in July or August, 1852, and payable to Daniel Maxwell; as said note is alledged to be lost by said Maxwell, and I have paid the same in full and have the receipt of said Maxwell for said payment.

J. P. COUNCIL.
Aug. 30, 1854. 27-2w

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

FIRST September we shall want six or eight Journeymen Tailors, who can do the very first class of work. The best prices will be paid. Our "backshop" is one of the pleasantest rooms in town.

None but men of sober and industrious habits need apply. SCOTT & BALDWIN,
Merchant Tailors, &c., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 31. 27-2t

HARPER'S AND PUTNAM'S MAGAZINES for September, just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order. ISHAM BLAKE.
June 17, 1854. 6-3mi

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style, not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

OUR CUTTER, already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession.

Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Will be of our own importation, DIRECT—one of our New York House being permanently located in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting Goods for our Southern Establishments, gives us unsurpassed advantages.

We invite our Fayetteville friends and the community at large, to give us a call.

Our Mr. Baldwin will probably visit Fayetteville early in the Fall, and receive orders.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors,
and Dealers in Gentlemen's under Garments and Dress Goods, of every description,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 8, 1854. 12-tf8i

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the only infallible Remedies for the Cure of Eruptions and Blotches on the Skin.—John Younglove (aged 26) was a great victim through the follies of youth, to eruptions on the skin, being covered with these unsightly blotches, in fact, he was utterly unfitted by his appearance to enter into society. This young man, eight weeks back, tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by the joint use of these remedies, his blood was so cooled and purified, that the whole of the blotches disappeared, and he now enjoys excellent health. These medicines will cure any disease of the skin, even of twenty years' standing.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOUSEY, 24 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR USUAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Ready-Made Clothing &c.,

Adapted to the approaching season.

Also, expected in a few days about 250 CASES of BOOTS and SHOES, well assorted.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms, EXCLUSIVELY AT WHOLESALE. Country merchants and others buying by the piece, are invited to call and examine their stock.

Aug. 19, 1854. 24-6t

P. S.—Such of their customers as are over 6 months in arrears, are requested to call and settle at their earliest convenience.

REMOVAL AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have removed to the store on Hay Street, formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, one door west of Cook & Johnson, where they are receiving a large and complete STOCK of GOODS in their line, comprising

GROCERIES of all kinds; Hardware; Cutlery; Hollowware; Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, &c

They will sell goods as cheap and on as favorable terms as any house in this place.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods. E. W. J. GOLDSTON & CO.

Aug. 17, 1854. 24-tf

FALL STOCK. 1854.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store a LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

Which will be sold to WHOLESALE BUYERS exclusively.

The attention of Merchants is particularly invited to this Stock. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

C. B. STARR, } [of M. WILLIAMS

Aug. 19, 1854. 25-tf

Fall, 1854.

New Firm and New Goods.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE, } [J. B. FERGUSON

Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

Warren Prior,

Watch Maker and Jeweler,

HAS just received his Fall Stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of various qualities and prices; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Keys and Seals; latest styles Ear Rings and Breast Pins, Mosaic Gold Rings of all qualities; Gold Lockets, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver Cups and Butter Knives; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Double and single-barrel Guns; double and single-barrel Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Self-cocking and Revolving Pistols; Powder Flasks; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Clarionets, Flutes, Violins, Music Boxes, Fifes, Accordines; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Card Cases, Ladies Work Boxes, Portmonaies, Hair, Tooth and Lather Brushes; Spy Glasses; Coral; Dog Collars; Sewing Birds; Ivory Tablets, Pearl Salt Spoons; Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Thermometers; Canes, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of CLOCKS at very low prices, warranted.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

August 17, 1854. 23-3m

A RARE CHANCE.

LAURINBURGH, RICHMOND CO., N. C.

THE undersigned desiring to change their business, offer for sale or rent the Store and stand for business they now occupy. A healthy location, an agreeable neighborhood, the Laurinburgh High School, a community thickly settled by persons generally in good circumstances, the absence of competition,—Springfield being 5 miles west, and Floral College 9 miles east; the certainty of selling a large quantity of goods to the right sort of customers, are inducements that seldom offer. Altogether, it is one of the best stands to sell goods in this whole region of country.

We will sell our stock on hand to a responsible person on very liberal terms, and give possession at any time.

Any further information can be had by addressing the undersigned as above.

McINTYRE & MIDDLETON

Aug. 12, 1854. 23-tf

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for AUGUST, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

August 3, 1854

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of September Court, at 12 o'clock, for the transaction of public business.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Ch'n.

Aug. 19, 1854 24-tC

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.

Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first MONDAY in November, in Charleston, on the following branches:

Anatomy by J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery by E. GEDDINGS, M. D.
Institutes and Practice by S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.
Physiology by JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica by HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics by THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry by C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy by FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.
Prosector of the Professor of Surgery by J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

D. T. Cain, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

H. W. DeSaussure, M. D., Physician to the Hospital of the Almshouse, at which Lectures are delivered twice a week on Diseases, the diagnosis discriminated, and the student indoctrinated in their treatment.

Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery at the College Hospital, by the Professor of the Medical College.

The Fees for the course, and the expenses of Boarding, are much the same as in other cities of the Atlantic coast.

The Faculty of the College take pleasure in calling the attention of the friends of the Institution, to its present prosperous condition, the last class exceeding any of former years. They have been enabled, by the liberality of the Legislature at its last Session, to make such alterations in extending and improving the College Building as will promote materially the comfort of those in attendance on the Lectures.

The Anatomical Theatre has been enlarged and completely renovated, and such changes made as will secure free ventilation with a pleasant arrangement of the Seats. They confidently believe that it will not suffer in comparison with any like structure in the United States, the edifice, with its appurtenances being as commodious and attractive as any such establishment in the country.

They have also been enabled to make considerable additions to the museum of the College.

HENRY R. FROST, M. D. Dean.

Aug. 11, 1854. 24-4t

Southern Medico-Botanical College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE Sixteenth Annual Course of Lectures will open in this Institution on the 1st Monday in November next, and continue until the 1st of March.

This College has been endowed by the State, and will be furnished with all the necessary apparatus and preparations for a thorough course of instruction. It also owns a splendid and conveniently arranged building.

The following experienced Faculty comprise the Board of Instruction:

L. Bankston, M. D., Prof. Physiology and Pathology.
J. T. Coxe, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine.
M. S. Thomson, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. N. Loomis, M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Botany.
S. S. Oslin, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery.
I. M. Comings, A. M., M. D., Prof. Special Anatomy.
J. Kost, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Entire fees for instruction,	$100 00
Anatomical fee,	10 00
Matriculation (once only	5 00

July 25, 1854. 24-3tpd

M. S. THOMSON, M. D., Macon, Georgia,

CONTINUES to treat with his usual success all manner of CHRONIC diseases, and sends medicines by mail to all parts of the country.

An experience of nearly twenty years, as well as numerous well authenticated facts, warrants the assumption that he can cure in many cases, where others, enjoying fewer advantages, have failed.

As usual, patients, no matter where they reside, can obtain medicines by mail, suited to their cases, with proper prescription, by forwarding their statement to his address and enclosing a fee, which in most cases will not exceed five dollars for a month's supply. All moneys in registered letters are at his risk. Consultations by letter are free of charge and strictly confidential.

P. S. The report of his recent decease is happily premature.

Macon, 16th Aug., 1854.

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

ARITHMETICS AND READERS

FOR THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Recommended by the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of North Carolina.

SOLD BY E. J. HALE & SON.

DAVIES' SERIES OF ARITHMETICS and THE NORTH CAROLINA READER in connection with PARKER'S READERS.

1. *Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.*
2. *Davies' School Arithmetic.*
3. *Parker's First School Reader.*
4. *Parker's Second School Reader.*
5. *Wiley's North Carolina Reader.*

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY, WEBSTER'S SPELLER, and BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR are also recommended by the Superintendent. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD SCHOOL AND LIBRARY BOOKS,

Designed as Class Books for the use of Schools, Academies, Colleges, Families, and Libraries

Published by A. S. BARNES & CO. 51 John Street, New York.

THE best talent that could be procured has been employed in the preparation of these works, and the high standing they have already attained, as Class Books for the institutions of our country, is gratifying evidence of their intrinsic merits, and it is believed, fully entitles them to the name of the NATIONAL SERIES.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND READING.—Price's English Speller, 12 cts.; Martin's Orthoepist, 50 cts.; Wright's Orthography, 25 cts.; Dictation Exercises, 25 cts.; Parker's Series of Readers; Parker and Zachos' Introductory Lessons, 37½ cts.; Parker's Rhetorical Reader, $1; High School Literature, $1.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC.—Clark's Analysis, 37½ cts.; Clark's Grammar, 50 cts.; Clark's Etymological Chart, $2 50; Day's Art of Rhetoric, 75 cts.

ELOCUTION.—Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cts.; Northend's American Speaker, 75 cts.; Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cts.; Zacho's New American Speaker, $1.

ENGLISH POETS, WITH NOTES BY BOYD.—Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Pollok's Course of Time, $1 each. Cheap School Editions of the above, 62½ cts. each; also, Beautifully Illustrated Editions, in various styles of binding.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

HISTORY.—Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; School History, 75 cts.; Spanish Translation, $2 00; Universal History, $1 50; Historic Guide, 75 cts.; Map of Time, 75 cts.; Last Leaves of American History, 50 cts., and Charts; Alison's History of Europe, Abridged by Edward S. Gould, $1 50.

GEOGRAPHY.—Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography, 50 cts.; McNally's System of School Geography, in Press.

THE SCIENCES.

MATHEMATICS.—DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.—*Arithmetical Course*—Davies' Table-Book, 10 cts.; First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cts.; Intellectual Arithmetic, 25 cts.; School Arithmetic, 37½ cts., and Key. Grammar of Arithmetic; University Arithmetic, 75 cts., and Key, 50 cts. *Academic Course*—Elementary Algebra, 75 cts.; Elementary Geometry, $1; Practical Mathematics, $1; Logic of Mathematics, $1 50. *Collegiate Course*—Davies' Bourdon, $1 50; Legendre, $1 50; Surveying, $1 50; Analytical Geometry, $1 25; Descriptive Geometry, $1 75; Shades, Shadows, &c., $2 50; Calculus, $1 25.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—PARKER'S SCHOOL COURSE—Parker's Natural and Experimental Philosophy, $1; Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cts; or First Lessons in Philosophy, 37½ cts., Parts I. and II. McIntyre on the Globes, $1. *Barlett's College Course*—Mechanics, $3; Optics and Acoustics, $2; Analytical Mechanics, $4.

ENGINEERING.—Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50; Lardner on the Steam Engine, $1 50.

CHAMBERS' SCIENTIFIC SERIES.—Introduction to the Sciences, 40 cts.; Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cts.; Drawing, 62 cts.; Natural Philosophy, 75 cts.; Chemistry and Electricity, 75 cts.; Vegetable and Animal Physiology, 75 cts.; Zoology, $1; Geology, 75 cts.

CHEMISTRY.—Reid and Bain, 75 cts.; Gregory's Outlines, $1 50; Porter's School Chemistry, in Press.

BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.—Fulton and Eastman's System.

MUSIC.—School Song and Hymn Book, 37½ cts.; Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 37½ cts.; Young Ladies' Harp; Cruikshank's S. S. Gems, 30 cts.; Kingsley's Harp of David, $1; Sacred Harmonist; Cheever's Christian Melodies, 37½ cts.

LATIN AND GREEK.—Brooks' Latin Lessons, 50 cts.; Ovid, $2; Greek Lessons, 50 cts., and Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cts.

STANDARD LIBRARY BOOKS.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIBRARY.—Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Northend's Teacher and Parent, Mansfield on American Education, De Tocqueville's American Institutions, at $1 per copy; Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics, per copy, $1 25.

THE HOME CYCLOPEDIA.—Cyclopedia of Chronology, Cyclopedia of Geography, Cyclopedia of Biography, Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, Cyclopedia of General Literature and Fine Arts, Cyclopedia of Architecture, Cyclopedia of Europe, at $2 50 per copy each.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Manual of Fine Arts, $1 25; Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Sciences, $1 25.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.—Tschudi's Peru, $1; Peruvian Antiquities, $1; Curzon's Monasteries of the East, $1; Layard's Babylon and Nineveh, $1 25; Spencer's Sketches of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land, $1 50; Silliman's Visit to Europe, $2 50.

HISTORY.—Polar Regions, 50 cts.; St. Petersburgh, 62 cts.; Colton's Ship and Shore, $1; Land and Lee, $1; Deck and Port, $1 25; Three Years in California, $1 25; Sea and Sailor, $1; Cheever's Sandwich Islands, $1; Mansfield's History of Mexican War, $1; Willard's History of the United States, $1 50; Universal History, $1 50; Last Leaves of American History, 75 cts.; Alison's History of Europe, $1 50.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND BIOGRAPHY.—United States Constitutions, $2; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America, $2 50; Colton's Public Economy, $2; Dwight's Lives of the Signers, $1; Mansfield's Life of Gen. Scott, $1; Colton's Life of Henry Clay, $4; Lives of Dr. John Donne, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, $1.

Descriptive Catalogues of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Publications sent by mail, upon application to the Publishers.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 4. 20-3m

PLANK ROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.

14 SHARES F. & W. Plank Road.
6 " F. & Northern "
8 " F. & Southern "

Apply at this office.

July 10

W. H. CARVER

HAS just received, and now offers for sale
500 Sacks Salt,
1,000 bushels Corn,
5,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon,
1,000 " " Lard,
1,200 " clean Rice,
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Mats Java "
10 Boxes Soda Crackers,
20 One-half boxes Raisins,
20 One-quarter " "
12 Doz. Pickles,

—ALSO—

Fish Mackerel, Salmon and Codfish, Tea, Soda, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line.

Store next door to P. Shemwell's new Hotel, and get Fresh goods.

June 21 7-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854 8tf

DR. S. F. VENABLE

HAVING located at J. C. Bloker's Store, Cumberland County, N. C., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

May 25 300-3m

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday, while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I do earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.

July 20, 1854. 15-

FOR SALE.

A NEW two-horse Waggon, complete.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 8. 3-tf

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye, 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, IMPERIAL and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854 2-3m

LABORERS WANTED.

200 HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.

JONES & BARBEE.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

Rags! Rags!!

ANY quantity of Cotton and Linen, wanted for cash, by BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854 11-3m

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

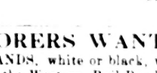
May 20, 1854. 98tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the corner Store of Arey's Building, Gillespie Street, four doors below their old stand, and next to Branch Bank of the State, where they would be glad to see their customers.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Aug. 7, 1854. 20-2m



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

MORSE'S School Geography;
The Presbyterian Psalmodist;
Cooper's Virgil;
Parley's Common School History;
Mellvill's Sermons;
Jay's Prayers, a further supply just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 5.

THE BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, new 16 mo. edition—sold in whole or separate vols. Also,

Montgomery, Hemans, Burns, Bryon, Scott, Moore, and Shakspeare—one volume each, the splendid Boston edition, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 6, 1854.

Shemwell House.

Fayetteville, N. C.

East Side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage, a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of SEASONABLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Turltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts; Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Calico; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Linen Goods; Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children; Gentlemen's Summer Hats; Boys' and Girls' Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves; Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business, fair dealing, &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

At his New Store on Green Street, (East side,) a few doors from the Market House.

P. SHEMWELL.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24 57-tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30 83-tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Coopershops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1852. 70tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 1, 1853. 78tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plats and quantity, together with a fair description and price. My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at

wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853 52

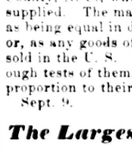
K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854 10-tf

Livery Stables.



The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriage and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

Our stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store, first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Pamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854 500y

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY,

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.

May 6.

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK.

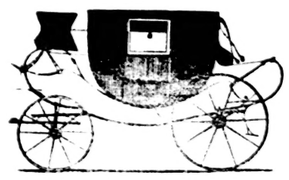
Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW SPING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to: he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.

J. C. THOMPSON.

Market Square.

March 17, 1854. 80-tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel; would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 8-tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plats and quantity, together with a fair description and price. My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at

wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853 52

K. M. MURCHISON,

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854 10-tf

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J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

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Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854 500y

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Sept. 9. 27tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW SPING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the